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FOREST SERVICE
Deschutes National Forest
BEND, OREGON
JUN 5 - 1941
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

S
CONTROL - R-6
Insect
Annual Report

Portland, Oregon,
June 3, 1941.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
OF
INSECT CONTROL WORK

C. Y. 1940
Spring, 1941



A. J. JAENICKE,
Forester,
Division of Timber Management.

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APPROVED:

James Frankland
_____, Acting Regional Forester.

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Metolius Project
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon
Spring of 1940*

Year: 1940

Project name: Metolius

Duration of project: January 1 - March 8, 1940.

Tree species affected: Ponderosa pine.

Insect responsible: *D. brevicornis*.

Acreage: 38,000

Method followed: Cut, peel and burn.

Number of trees treated: 1,882.

Expenditures from project funds: \$893.00.

Expenditures from contributed time (including CCC
enrollees at \$1.50 per day, CCC foremen, and
regular year-long personnel):

\$3,525.00

Total cost:

\$4,418.00

Cost per tree treated:

\$2.35

Per cent reduction obtained. Since this is the first work on
this project since the spring of 1936, no reduction figures
are applicable to this work.

Number of man days: 2,370.

Results and comments: This project of 65,000 acres contains a
stand of ponderosa pine estimated at 900,000 M board feet.
Most of it is good accessibility and quality. The overmaturity
of the timber has made it necessary to take special precautions
to protect it against beetle outbreaks in their early incipency
in order to avoid repetition of what has occurred on private
ownerships east of the Metolius project and outside of the
National Forest boundaries.

*Project was begun in the fall of 1939. Data in this tabulation
include only calendar year 1940 portion of job.

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Metolius Project
Deschutes National Forest
Fall of 1940*

Year: 1940

Project Name: Metolius

Duration of project (Treating only): December 6 - 31, 1940.

Tree species affected: Ponderosa pine.

Insect responsible: D. brevicornis.

Acreage: 4,500.

Method followed: Cut, peel and burn.

Number of trees treated: 290.

Expenditures from project funds (largely for spotting 3,718 trees on 60,500 acres treated and salvaged in spring of 1941): \$3,600.00.

Expenditures from contributed time (Including CCC enrollees at \$1.50 per day, CCC foremen and regular year-long personnel): \$820.00.

Total cost: \$4,420.00.

Cost per tree treated (only pro rata cost for spotting of 290 trees included in cost): \$3.20.

Per cent reduction obtained: See summary of spring, 1941, work included in this report.

Number of man days (Includes treating, overhead and pro rata share of spotting): 425.

Results and comments: This project includes 65,000 acres, and represents retreating of the same area which was covered by control work in the fall of 1939 and spring of 1940. Although the spotting was completed in the fall of 1940, practically all the treating was done in the spring of 1941. See "Results and Comments" section of the "Spring, 1941" summary of the Metolius job for further statement.

*This project was started in the fall of 1940 and completed in the spring of 1941. The data in this tabulation include only the portion of the fall and winter work up to December 31, 1940.

Metolius Project
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon
Spring of 1941

Year: 1941

Project Name: Metolius

Duration of Project: January 1 - March 17, 1941.

Tree species affected: Ponderosa pine

Insect responsible: D. brevicornis.

Acreage: 60,500.

Method followed: "Cut, peel and burn" for 3,435 trees. Salvage for 283 trees.

Number of trees treated and salvaged: 3,718.

Expenditures from project funds (Almost exclusively for overhead, since spotting completed in fall of 1940): \$1,315.00.

Expenditures from contributed time (Including CCC enrollees at \$1.50 per day, CCC foremen, and yearlong personnel): \$9,320.00.

Total cost (1941 only): \$10,635.00.

Cost per tree, (including the pro rata share of spotting costs incurred in fall of 1940 and including both treated and salvaged trees): \$3.70.

Per cent reduction obtained: The fall, 1940, - spring, 1941, control program represents a re-treatment of the area covered by the fall, 1939 - spring, 1940, control work. The number of trees treated in the 1939-1940 project was 3,345, and the trees treated and salvaged in the 1940 - 1941 job were 4,006, an increase of 20 per cent. The infestation during both years showed aggressiveness, but the "scattered tree" type of infestation still predominated. The primary purpose of the control work thus far has been to keep the infestation from becoming epidemic, and it is on this basis that the success of the work should be judged. The 1939 and 1940 beetle losses have averaged less than one-half of one per cent annually of the entire volume.

Number of man days: 4,835

Results and comments: By two successive years of control work, an effort was made to keep the infestation from reaching an epidemic status. The effect of the work in accomplishing this purpose will be measured in the fall of 1941.

Chewaucan Project
Fremont National Forest, Oregon
Fall of 1940

Year: 1940

Project name: Chewaucan.

Duration of work: November 4 - December 12, 1940.

Insect responsible: *D. brevicornis*.

Acreage: 13,700.

Method followed: "Cut, peel and burn".

Number of trees treated: 750.

Expenditures from project funds: \$3,975.00

Expenditures from contributed time and expenses: 240.00

Total costs: \$4,215.00

Cost per tree: \$5.62

Per cent reduction obtained: Initial work and therefore no data on reduction will be available until the fall of 1941.

Number of man days: 672.

Results and comments: The infestation treated was far below the estimate due to the sudden sharp decline in the severity of the infestation between the summer and overwintering infestation. Nevertheless, the infestation to be treated was to a considerable extent in groups of trees. At the recommendation of F. P. Keen, of the Bureau of Entomology, the project was carried out in spite of the decline. The work was confined, at his recommendation, to the heaviest infestation centers. The small number of trees per section treated and the bad condition of the roads caused by heavy fall rains were responsible for the high cost per tree. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company treated 15,400 acres of its own lands within the boundaries of this project.

Swamp Creek-Coleman Project
Fremont National Forest, Oregon
Spring of 1941

Year: 1941.

Project name: Swamp Creek-Coleman.

Duration of work: January 10 - April 5, 1941.

Tree species affected: Ponderosa pine.

Insect responsible: *D. brevicornis*.

Acreage: 5,240.

Method followed: "Cut, peel and burn."

Number of trees treated: 371.

Expenditures from project funds: \$3,065.00

Expenditures from contributed time and expense: 75.00

Total costs: \$3,140.00

Cost per tree: \$8.25.

Per cent reduction obtained: Initial work. No data on reduction until fall of 1941.

Number of man days: 215.

Results and comments: Because of the heavy decline in the infestation in the Chewaucan project area and the consequent decrease in treating costs, a balance of \$3,065 was available for treatment of a portion of the Swamp Creek-Coleman project, which had been previously approved by the Chief's office and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, but for which no funds were available. With the approval of Mr. Keen, the heaviest centers of infestation adjoining the Chewaucan project were treated. Because of the scattered nature of the areas to be treated, the extreme difficulties involved in transportation of men and the expenditure of over \$300 for the replacement of insect control equipment no longer serviceable, the cost per tree treated was double that under average project conditions.

Bear Valley-Canyon Creek Project
Malheur National Forest, Oregon
Fall of 1940

Year: 1940.

Project name: Bear Valley-Canyon Creek.

Duration of work: November 12 - December 31, 1940.

Tree species affected: Ponderosa pine.

Insect responsible: *D. brevicornis*.

Acreage: 21,300.

Method followed: "Cut, peel and burn" for 1,581 trees and salvage for 252 trees.

Number of trees treated and salvaged: 1,833.

Expenditures from project funds (Almost exclusively for spotting and overhead): \$3,400.00

Expenditures from contributed time and expenses (Including CCC enrollees at \$1.50 per day, CCC foremen and year-long personnel):
7,800.00

Total costs: \$11,200.00

Cost per tree: \$6.11.

Per cent reduction obtained: This is the initial work on the project. No data on the reduction will be available until the fall of 1941.

Number of man days: 4,715.

Results and comments: It was originally hoped that most of the infested trees could be taken care of by salvage. Due to the closing of the roads by unusually heavy fall rains, nearly all of the area became inaccessible to logging trucks. As a consequence, only a small portion of the infested volume was salvaged. CCC labor was used for the project at the sacrifice of other work. Because the CCC labor was entirely unaccustomed to woods work and because transportation to the job was time consuming and difficult, the costs per tree were higher than on most CCC projects.

Bear Valley-Canyon Creek Project
Malheur National Forest, Oregon
Spring of 1941

Year: 1941.
Project name: Bear Valley-Canyon Creek.
Duration of work: January 1 - March 15, 1941 (Intermittently).
Tree species affected: Ponderosa pine.
Insect responsible: D. brevicornis.
Acreage: 7,000.
Method followed: "Cut, peel and burn".
Number of trees treated: 250.
Expenditures from project funds: \$ 520.00
Expenditures from contributed time and expenses
(including CCC enrollees at \$1.50 per day,
CCC foremen, year-long personnel, etc.): \$ 875.00
Total costs: \$1,395.00
Cost per tree: \$5.58.
Number of man days: 480.
Per cent reduction obtained: No data available until fall
of 1941, since this is the initial work.
Results and comments: See statement made in connection with
the fall, 1940, work on this project.